



EMBASSY OF
The Republic of Yemen
The Hague

The Monthly Briefing

November 08, 2022

October in Review



- His Excellency President Dr. Rashad al-Alimi [travelled](#) to the Algerian capital to participate in the 31st Session of Arab Summit. His Excellency the President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria Abdulmajeed Taboon and Arab League Secretary General Ahmed Abu al-Ghait received President al-Alim at Hwari Abu Madian airport. The President was accompanied by the Director of the Republican Presidency Office, Dr. Yahya Ashua'ibi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates Dr. Ahmed Bin Mubarak, and the Minister of Industry and Trade Mohammed al-Ashwal.
- Upon failing to extend the truce, the Government of Yemen [expressed](#) its deepest disappointment towards the unsuccessful efforts of the Special Envoy for Yemen in persuading the Iran-backed Houthi militia to extend the truce & come to peace, pointing that the truce materialized due to the concessions made by the government to ease the suffering of our people. The government of Yemen called upon the Security Council and International Community to deal seriously and responsibly with these terrorist militias, which recently threatened of targeting international maritime and shelling ships and oil establishments.

- His Excellency President Dr. Rashad al-Alimi issued new Republican Decrees, appointing:
 - Brigadier Hussein al-Aggi al-Awadhi as the [Governor](#) of Al Jawf governorate, and shall be promoted to the rank of Major General;
 - Colonel Mohammed Abdeh Mohammed al-Ashwal as the [Commander](#) of Al Jawf Military Axis, and shall be promoted to the rank of Brigadier;



- His Excellency President Dr. Rashad al-Alimi [met](#) with the Saudi Minister of Defense Prince Khaled bin Salman bin Abdul-Aziz. During the meeting, President Al-Alimi:
 - Affirmed the depth and breadth of Yemen-Saudi relations;
 - Appreciated the role of Saudi Arabia, high-level coordination to achieve the aspirations of the two nations, and countering shared threats, and the level of support for the Presidential Council;
 - Underscored current efforts aimed at enhancing stability and security, rehabilitation of state institutions, and the council's commitment to ending the Houthi armed rebellion, backed by Iran.
- In a press statement, the Republic of Yemen [welcomed](#) the United Nations Security Council's press statement of October 26, which strongly condemned the Houthi terrorist drone attacks against al-Dubba oil terminal in Hadramawt governorate on October 21. The UNSC considered the Houthi terrorist attack a serious threat to the peace process and stability of

Yemen as well as to maritime security and the navigational rights and freedoms. The Foreign Ministry underscored the dire need for deterring the Iranian regime-backed terrorist Houthi militia and its transnational threats to the regional and international security and peace. The Ministry added that it is of considerable importance to punish the planners and perpetrators of these attacks and support the Yemeni government's resolution to designate the Houthi militias among the terrorist organizations to mount pressure on the militia to renounce violence and terrorism, come to the political process, and make peace based on the agreed upon references, particularly UNSC Resolution 2216.

On October 3, the [European Union](#), and [Dutch](#), [Swedish](#) and [Norwegian](#) Foreign Ministries expressed deep disappointment at the Iran-backed Houthi militia's thwarting of truce extension efforts. They called the Houthi militia to "show genuine commitment to peace, moderate demands and engage constructively with UN Special Envoy H. Grundberg. Refusing his proposal is a strategic mistake, it is not what the Yemenis want, and deserve." In a separate note, the United Nations Security Council welcomed the Government of Yemen's high commitment to the peace process, and exemplary engagement with the UN Special Envoy, while strongly [deploring](#) "the Houthis' maximalist demands ... that hindered the United Nations efforts to broker agreement, risking negative consequences." The Arab Parliament also [condemned](#) the Houthi terrorist militia's refusal to extend the truce, stating that "The rejection of the terrorist Houthi militia confirms beyond any doubt its rejection of peace efforts and its determination to continue terrorist operations inside and outside Yemen, which represents a clear violation of all international conventions and norms."



On October 3, the Yemeni-Moroccan Joint Ministerial Committee held its session in the

Moroccan capital Rabat. Discussions were co- led by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates Dr. Ahmed bin Mubarak and Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs, African Cooperation and the Moroccans Living Abroad Nasser Boreta, and concluded with closing several agreements and MoU to deepen and broaden bilateral cooperation. These include an MoU pertaining to the establishment of a mechanism for political consultation between the two countries, an MoU between the Yemeni Diplomatic Institute and the Moroccan Academy for Diplomatic Studies (MADS) and an MoU on Renewable Energy. Several executive programs were also signed in the fields of Youth, Sports and Media, and the Foreign Ministers agreed to to increase the higher education scholarships, vocational and technical education for Yemeni students from 50 up to 100 per year.



His Excellency President Dr. Rashad al-Alimi, along with the Presidential Council's member Othman Mujalli [received](#) the United States Special Envoy to Yemen Mr. Timothy Lenderking accompanied by the American Ambassador H..E. Steven Fagin within the course of the ongoing consultations aiming to rejuvenate the deadlock peace process in our country. During the meeting, their excellencies:

- Discussed the latest developments in Yemen and explored the prospects of renewing the truce amid sustained Iran-backed Houthi militia's intransigence;
- Explored the required guarantees and pressure on the Houthi militia to get them fulfill their obligations under the truce declaration and the Stockholm Agreement, especially with regards to the the long overdue opening of the passageways of Taiz and other governorates and payment of salaries to

public service employees in the rebels' areas of control via the revenues generated from Hodeidah seaports.;

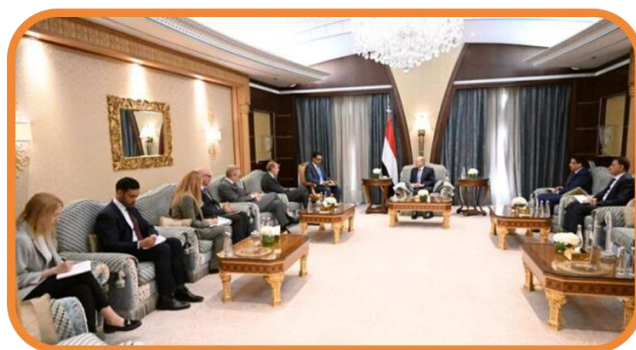
- Reaffirmed the adherence of the Presidential Council and government to a comprehensive, sustainable peace option based on the agreed upon peace references;
- Renewed support for the efforts made by the UN and US Special envoys to reduce the Yemeni peoples' suffering.

On the 59th Anniversary of the National Day of the October 14 Revolution, the President of the Presidential Council His Excellency Dr. Rashad al-Alimi [extended](#) sincere congratulations to the great Yemeni people & honorable heroes of our armed/security forces in remembrance of the miraculous victory made by our ancestors from the proud peaks of Radfan mountains. The President said *"On this glorious day of 1963, the hero Rageh bin Ghaleb Labouza & his companions spoke their word towards a long, hard road of struggle full of precious sacrifices & crowned with the freedom & unity of the south of the country & its complete independence on November 30, 1967."* The President also:

- Reaffirmed the Presidential Council's pride in this broad popular rally around the republican system, its principles & inspiring leaders.
- Decried the Iran-backed Houthi militia's malign activities challenging peace and stability in Yemen,
- Reiterated confidence that *"the Republic of Yemen will flourish with a resounding victory in the face of the new Imamate, the restoration of state institutions and protection of the identity of our people, our country & ancient history."*

In a meeting with senior government officials, the President of the Presidential Council His Excellency Dr. Rashad al-Alimi [reiterated](#) the adherence of the Council and government to a just, comprehensive and durable peace process that satisfies the Yemeni peoples' aspirations of restoring state's institutions and eliminating the Iran-backed Houthi militias' coup d'état. During the meeting, President al-Alimi alongside members of the Presidential Council and senior officials:-

- Expressed their deep regret for the Houthi militia's letdown of the efforts of the Special Envoy of the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Hans Grundberg, in show of further intransigences that seek to cause more bloodshed, further worsen what is already the world's worst humanitarian crisis;
- Refuted the Houthi militia's justifications for withdrawing from the Truce Agreement, affirming that to the credit of the Presidential Council it put the salaries of civil servants issue on top of trust-building measures, but also pointing that salaries were also an obligation under Stockholm Agreement, which stipulated that Houthis militia should devote Hodeidah seaports' revenues to pay civil service employees in its controlled areas;
- Decried the Houthi terrorist warnings announced against national sovereignty institutions, neighboring countries and international maritime navigation and trade, confirming the government's commitment to defend the country's national interests, including the security of maritime routes in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, and deter any escalation.



On October 11, His Excellency President Dr. Rashad al-Alimi [received](#) the Deputy Secretary-General of the European Union Mr Enrique MORA and the Deputy Director of the Middle East and North Africa Department Karl Haligard. Discussion covered developments in Yemen, underway efforts to renew the truce, establish peace and stability in Yemen as well as the EU's role in doubling down on pressure on the Iran-backed Houthi militia to constructively engage in the peace process.

Following the National Defense Council's designation of the Houthi militia as a terrorist

group, Prime Minister Dr. Ma'een Abdulmalik [chaired](#), on October 24, a joint meeting of the ministries of finance, planning and international cooperation and the Central Bank of Yemen to discuss executive economic and financial measures to implement the order.

The Foreign Affairs Minister Dr. Ahmed Awadh Bin Mubarak briefed the [UN](#) and [US](#) Special Envoys, and the Secretary-General of the Gulf Cooperation Council ([GCC](#)), as well as a number of Arab and Western counterparts, about the repercussions of the Iran-backed Houthi militias' terrorist attacks on the two oil harbors of Radhom and Adhaba. During these calls, H.E. Dr. Bin Mubarak:

- Affirmed that these terrorist actions constitute a direct aggression on the Yemeni people and the nation's infrastructure and economic capacities, and seriously undermine ongoing efforts in Yemen to end the war, and build peace;
- Made clear that by carrying out these attacks, the Iran-backed Houthi militias have once again proved that they will never be a genuine partner in peace;
- Urged the UN and international community to take a more firm and stronger stance against the Houthis' terrorist threats, including by means of punishment to protect regional and international peace and security.



His Excellency President Dr. Rashad al-Alimi [met](#) with the UN Special Envoy for Yemen. Discussions included efforts to extend the truce in Yemen, and overall developments in Yemen. During the meeting, the President:

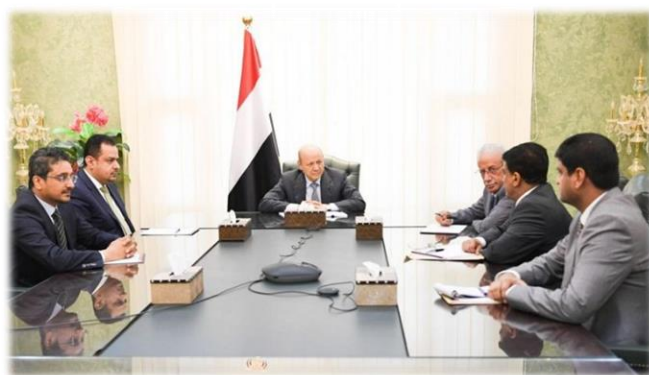
- Reiterated the Presidential Council's commitment to a just and sustainable peace

approach in consistency with the terms of the agreed upon peace references, including UN Security Council Resolution 2216;

- Decried the Houthi militia's continued blocking all peace efforts and good offices aimed at putting an end to bloodshed, including by rejecting the proposals of the UN Special Envoy to which the Government of Yemen has made significant concessions to help alleviating the humanitarian suffering across Yemen, including the regions controlled by the Iran-backed militia.
- Praised the role and efforts of the UN Special Envoy to restore stability, peace and security.

The UN-sponsored truce collapsed in Yemen chiefly due to the Houthi militia's rejection of the last truce extension proposal made by the UN Special Envoy for Yemen sent on October 1, contrary to the concessions made by the Yemeni government to ease the lives of our people. Since the truce entered into force on April 2, the Iran-backed Houthi militia, according to The Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), committed:

- A minimum of 95% of truce violations in Yemen, accounting for 2,652 breaches across frontlines, including large-scale attacks in Taiz governorate, using missiles and drones, thus killing and injuring dozens of civilians;
- Of these attacks, 352 attacks were Houthi-caused armed clashes, meanwhile, 257 attacks constituted Houthi drone attacks. The vast majority, 2,018 violations, constituted Houthi use of shelling, artillery and missile attacks.



His Excellency President Dr. Rashad al-Alimi has [ordered](#) the government and Ministry of Oil and Minerals to work on securing the oil strategic reserves to ensure stable supplies in the domestic market, and

manage emergency crises. During the meeting, Prime Minister Dr. Ma'een Abdulmalik reported the government's efforts to manage economic hardships and improve living conditions, with the Minister of Oil and Minerals outlining the Ministry's vision on increasing the capacity of oil production and improving the investment environment to shore up the contributions to gross domestic production.

During a symposium organized by the International Federation of Journalists regarding the launch of the proposal for the International Convention on the Safety of Journalists on the sidelines of the 51st session of the United Nations Human Rights Council in Geneva, Yemeni Journalists Syndicate Council confirmed that the Houthi militias committed more than 1,450 cases of violations against the press and journalists in Yemen, [including](#):

- Killing of 51 journalists;
- Abduction and enforced disappearance of more than 350 others.

The National Committee for Investigations into Alleged Human Rights Violations (NCIAHRV) [carried](#) out a field investigation visit in the district of Sala in Taiz governorate on October 9. The team, led by Eshraq al-Maqtari, investigated several incidents of bombardments and landmine explosions which resulted in killing and injuring civilians in the district. On October 6, two children were [killed](#) and one wounded by Houthi-laid landmine's explosion in the district of Magzer in Marib governorate. Locals reported that the Iran-backed Houthi militia continued to refuse the removal of landmines which were randomly and intensively laid on roads, and in farms and residential areas.

The Yemeni Network for Rights and Freedoms has emphasized that civilians

have been subjected to the worst human rights abuses in Yemen's modern history at the hands of the terrorist Houthi militia, during the past eight years. The network warned of the danger of overlooking the crimes of the Houthi militia against the Yemeni people and called on the United Nations and all world countries to seriously consider labeling the Houthi militia as a terrorist group, which is no less dangerous than Al-Qaeda and ISIS, and to condemn the blatant Iranian interference in support of this terrorist militia based on Security Council Resolution 2624. The [network](#) informed the Security Council that its field team documented approximately 127,260 Houthi violations that affected civilians between December 21, 2014 and June 30, 2022. Houthi violations included:

- Killing 14,557 civilians, including 3,618 children and 1974 women;
- Injuring 33,438 civilians, 5,875 of which are women and 4,334 children.

The Swedish Forum for Rights and Development and the Yemeni Alliance for Independent Women have [denounced](#) Houthi militia's genocide against childhood in Yemen, which has eliminated the lives of 21 children and 30 other civilians after providing expired dose of medicine at Kuwait Hospital in Sana'a. Many others remain under Intensive Care. The two organizations called for serious international action against Houthi militia considering the militia's systematic destruction of the health sector in Yemen, including by displacing health cadres and looting medical aid.